

The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY)
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Washington, D. C., OCTOBER 17, 1895.



Subscribers to "The Times" will continue to favor promptly reporting any discrepancy of collectors or neglect of duty on the part of carriers. Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention.

The Morning Edition should be delivered to all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock, a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the hands of subscribers not later than 6:30 p. m.

Rejected manuscripts are usually returned when accompanied by stamps, but any obligation to do so is expressly disavowed.

Manuscripts accepted for publication will not be returned.

THE TIMES STILL LEADS.

Has the Largest Circulation in Washington—The Star Keeps Up Its Record.

Again it becomes a duty to expose the misrepresentations of the Star in order to show how easy it is to publish false circulation statements. Saturday the Star claimed that its aggregate circulation of 24,059 was "many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and is believed to be fairly representative of any afternoon contemporary."

The aggregate circulation of the Times last week was 228,398, or 54,335 more than that of the Star. The gain of the Times over last week's statement was 4,622, while that of the Star was only 2,158. These figures are facts in which there is no deception or misrepresentation, and they demonstrate conclusively that the Times has the largest circulation and is the most popular newspaper in Washington.

The rapid growth of the Times also clearly indicates that readers prefer two editions a day to the old style of daily newspapers. The Times publishes sixteen pages each week day and twenty pages on Sunday, which are delivered to any address in Washington for the morning edition and in the morning edition reaches readers in time for early breakfast and the evening edition before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This method gives readers all the news before it is twelve hours old and is a great improvement over the ordinary daily.

Remember that it only costs 50 CENTS A MONTH for the Morning, Evening and Sunday Times, the brightest and best news paper in Washington.

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| Monday, Oct. 7 | 34,721 |
| Tuesday, Oct. 8 | 33,948 |
| Wednesday, Oct. 9 | 33,796 |
| Thursday, Oct. 10 | 33,726 |
| Friday, Oct. 11 | 33,623 |
| Saturday, Oct. 12 | 35,649 |
| Sunday, Oct. 13 | 228,398 |

Total, 228,398.

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending October 13, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sent and delivered for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; and that none of the copies were returned or retained in the office undelivered.

J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of October, A. D. 1895.

ERNEST G. THOMAS, Notary Public.

THE MISSION UNION.

One of the most remarkable gatherings of people engaged in religious and philanthropic work is the National Mission Union convention, whose sessions in this city will come to an end to-day. There never has been a body whose labors had so large a scope and whose influence brought to the representatives of so many other religious and benevolent organizations. Practical charity, firing up the fallen, helping the needy, comforting the distressed, reclaiming those fallen upon evil ways, extending the sway of the Gospel, promoting temperance, laying down the law of purity to men as well as to women, all this has come within the circle of its activity and received careful and painstaking attention.

The fact that the Mission Union is non-denominational leaves it all the more free and untrammelled in its work. It welcomes to its ranks recruits from people of every class and condition. No matter what particular creed may affect, rich or poor, white or black, learned or unlearned, native born or foreigner, all may come in, so that they are animated by the one purpose to be true to their fellow men. It is a mission of love and service, long been felt in the great cities. For, however worthy may be the aim and object of those who go forth into strange lands and seek to convert other people to the gentle precepts of the Christ, the greatest need of all is just that to which the Mission Union applies itself. Its charity begins at home, and all its energies are bent toward rescuing from misery or degradation the thousands who line the byways of great cities and to whom the churches are terra incognita.

How fully the great work of the Mission Union, of which Washington has the honor to be the birthplace, has impressed itself upon the public mind is testified by the reports from pastors and leaders in religious and philanthropic enterprises made to the convention. It has served as an exchange of ideas and experiences, from which all have drawn fresh courage and in which all have discovered new resources. It has given a new stimulus to the labors among the lowly, and will serve to emphasize the exhortation, "Whatsoever ye do unto the least of these, even that ye do unto me."

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B. & O. GRADE CROSSINGS.

The grade crossing again came very near, yesterday, getting in the way of the railroad, and the fact that the driver of the ice wagon, who narrowly escaped being killed or maimed, was inexcusably careless and reckless, does not mitigate the culpability of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad authorities in failing to properly guard the crossing and the two others close by.

There are gates—such as they are—at and near First and G streets northeast, but they fail to afford the security and protection that might be expected of them because of the penuriousness of the railway company, which employs only one man to attend to the three gates. As a matter of fact, they are not gates at all, but simply bars which, when nominally closed, really stand at an angle of about sixty degrees and constitute no barrier against the passage of a wagon.

The entire track of the Baltimore and Ohio road within the city limits ought to be enclosed by a picket fence with automatic

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His grace then goes on to make a strong plea for union, and asks: "How is this necessary union to be effected? How are the Irish national forces to be formulated in a great center of strength and power?" "Let a great national convention be held in Dublin, composed of equal representation of the clergy and people of Ireland, and of an advisory representation of the Irish race abroad."

"In that convention let Ireland speak out her mind, let her voice be like a broken musical instrument emitting discordant notes and jarring sounds, but let it, on the contrary, be clear, strong and emphatic, insulating on unity and condemning faction."

"Let her point out and uphold the parliamentary representatives whose methods and conduct she approves, and let her name and condemn those whose intolerance of control, personal jealousies and animosities have done so much to break the unity of the Irish race and the strength of the Irish party. Dissensions and feuds in the past have been the ruin of Ireland. Let her stamp them out and cast them from her mind, and let her name the great St. Patrick banished from her shores."

A JUST COMPLAINT.

The residents of the northeast section of the city have a just grievance, and like nearly all the others they have preferred, this one, to the city council. Through their Citizens' Association they have complained to the District Commissioners that Delaware avenue, between H and I streets, is lumbered up with all sorts of stuff to an extent that interferes with the use of that thoroughfare and seriously affects the value of property in that neighborhood.

Some time ago the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at the request of the District authorities, built a track into the square which it was proposed to use as a property yard. Since that time the square has been blocked and the obstructions have even passed beyond its boundaries and are encroaching upon the avenue beyond I street. In fact, as the committee complained to the Commissioners, there is practically no roadway northward for four squares.

This is little short of an outrage, for it not only interferes materially with the comfort and convenience of people living in that neighborhood, but is a serious check to the development of that part of the city and the increase in the value of real estate there. Even worse than this, it depreciates these values in a degree which makes them well-nigh worthless to their owners. That part of Washington about which this complaint is preferred is right in the line of improvements. Sooner or later the railroad company will be compelled to remove its tracks and enter the city from some other direction, and the square or squares now discriminated against will, like other portions of the northeastern section, come in for their share of improvement.

Nothing, therefore, should be held in the way by the municipality, or permitted to be done by the railway corporation, to retard progress or depreciate values either now or at any other time. The Commissioners ought to try to give the people of the northeast the relief they ask for.

CUBA'S CONSTITUTION.

The announcement of the constitution of the republic of Cuba marks another important epoch in the struggle of those brave islanders for independence from Spain's yoke and for self-government. Looked at from the standpoint of the citizens of the United States, the instrument, or what it appears to be from the outline published, is rather crude and chaotic, but at all events it gives evidence of a proper understanding of the essentials of government by and for the people.

In the stress and turmoil of such a battle for freedom as the Cubans are now waging it would be well-nigh impossible to draw up a constitution that would be the fundamental law of the republic. But the intention to establish a government founded upon the rights and privileges of the masses is clearly shown, and this entitles the young republic to the respect, sympathy and support of all liberty-loving people. Here in Washington the announcement of the constitution comes just in time to act as a stimulus for the mass meeting now being organized, and it will help to bring out such an expression of sentiment from the citizens of the National Capital as will carry comfort to the struggling patriots.

The action of this mass meeting, taken in conjunction with that of the people of other cities, can hardly fail to make the proper impression upon the Spaniards, and induce that body to pronounce in favor of according bellig